THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 19, 1866.

Jefferson Davis.

We publish on the first page the indictment found by Underwood's Grand Jury against ex-President Jefferson Davis. It is, says the Richmond *Times*, we believe an exact transcript of the form copied from Chitty by Wharton in his "Precedents of Indictments," and its various important omissions will strike every lawyer with amazement. We cannot think that it is the purpose of the Government to go to trial upon such an indictment; nor can we believe it was drawn by eminent counsel and sent to the District Attorney at Norfolk.

With the assistance of able counsel, if the horrible crime of a "packed jury" is not attempted, we do not entertain a doubt of the acquittal of the unfortunate and distinguished statesman now confined at Fortress Monroe.

The Riots at the South.

That very consistent Republican journal, the New York *Evening Post*, devotes an article to a vindication of the great mass of the Southern people from the responsibility for the exceptional cases of wrong and violence which sometimes occur within our limits. It reminds its readers that the destruction of colored churches in Memphis had its parrallel in the destruction of the Colored Orphan Asylum in New York, and that it is no more an argument against the Southern States than the New York riot was against the Northern States. It also quotes the unanimous condemnation of such conduct by the Memphis papers. The *Post* then refers to the legislation in the South for the protection of the colored race; to the fact that, in any prominent city in the Southern States, outrages upon the colored people are made public and freely condemned, and that in some parts of the South the white citizens are beginning to support and encourage colored schools.

The paper in question disclaims any intention to palliate riotous and lawless conduct; but does not think it either fair or wise that the whole Southern people should be held responsible in Northern presses, for such occurrences; and especially deprecates the handle made of the Memphis riot, by the Republican press, as another proof of the unfitness of the Southern people to take part in the Government, and of their inveterate hostility to justice, liberty and Union. This kind of argument and insinuation, says the *Post*, is of a piece with the petty spirit which finds fault with Southern men for honoring their dead. In reply to the criticisms of the press upon what they sneeringly designate as "Richmond loyalty," because the papers of that city urged the recognition of the anniversary of the death of STONEWALL JACKSON, and the decoration of the graves of the Confederate soldiers with flowers, asks do they "expect Richmond to curse or to despise Stonewall Jackson? or the Virginians to dishonor their own dead, their relatives and friends? What is gained by fault-finding in such matters? It does not improve the loyalty or increase the good will of the Southern people. What we have a right to demand is that they shall obey the laws, respect our rights and those of all men of whatever color, and conduct themselves peaceably."

Dr. J. W. Greenhow.

We are pained to learn of the death of Dr. J. W. Greenhow, which occurred at Chapel Hill on the night of the 12th instant. The Doctor has been in wretched health for several months, and the announcement of his death is hardly unexpected.

Dr. Greenhow was a Surgeon in the United States Navy, but resigned his commission upon the secession of the South, and allied his fortunes with his section, receiving a similar position in the Confederate Navy. He was stationed at this port during the war, and by his efficiency and urbanity, attached himself very closely to many of our citizens. Those of our people who were in the city during the prevalence of the terrible epidemic of 1862, which decimated our remaining population, will never forget the unceasing and skillful labors of Dr. Greenhow. Not a few of our citizens are now in the enjoyment of full health and vigor, who, under the providence of God, owe it to the untiring attention of him whose exhaustive labors then have proved too much for his not very strong constitution.

He leaves a family, who were entirely dependent upon him. May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, provide for the widow and the orphans.

The Raleigh Progress.

The Raleigh *Progress* of the 15th inst. contains the valedictory of Mr. J. L. Pennington and the salutatory of Messrs. Henry E. Orr and J. J. Guthrie, Jr. who succeed him as Editors and Proprietors of that paper.

We have long regarded the *Progress* as one of the best *newspapers* in the State, but its influence was injured by the radicalism of Mr. Pennington, who was one of those Editors in this State who "fired the Southern heart," donned the Confederate gray and remained in service as long as it was not dangerous, and immediately after the surrender, begun to denounce rebels and traitors with all the *nonchalance* and interested eagerness of new-born "loyalty."

Its new editors are men of entirely different character, and we have frequently been assured that the *Progress* owed much of its freshness and vigor to the intelligent labors of Capt. H. E. Orr, who has now become its senior editor, and who has been editorially connected with the paper since the surrender of Gen. Lee, of whose army he was an efficient officer.

Mr. Guthrie is the son of Capt. J. J. Guthrie, well and favorable known to our people as a gallant and useful officer of the Confederate Navy.

We extend to these gentlemen our best wishes for their success, and have no doubt, that under their management the *Progress* will deservedly become one of the most popular dalies in the State.

The Income Tax.

In order that our readers may be correctly advised of requirements made upon them by the Internal Revenue law, in relation to incomes, we lay before them to-day the following valuable and pertinent condensation of a law which affects alike all who are in receipt of incomes, North or South:

"It should be remembered by tax payers that the 1st of May was the time fixed by the Internal Revenue law for the return of schedules of incomes to the Assistant Assessors. The amended law of March 3, 1865, is still in force, and it is officially announced that the assessment of this year will be made in accordance with its provisions, regardless of any action of Congress on the new tax bill just reported to the House. The Senate refuses to concur in the House resolution providing for an extension of time for two months, in order to permit the new law to go into effect. Tax payers, therefore, were required to furnish their schedules to the Assistant Assessors in their respective districts on or before May first. The Assessor is under no legal obligation to send blank forms; he may do so as an act of courtesy, but it is the business of tax payers to find his office, obtain the blanks, fill them up and return them. In case of neglect or refusal, the Assessors are empowered to make the return and to add a penalty of twenty-five per cent., or, in case of fraud, to add one hundred per cent. to the amount ascertained to be due.

"The duties on incomes are payable within sixty days after the return of the schedule to the Assessor; that is. on or before the 30th day of June. The income must be reckoned for the year ending December 31, 1865, and the tax is 5 per cent. on all sums between $600 and $5,000, and 10 per cent. on the excess over $5,000. The deductions permitted are: 1. The sum of $600 from all incomes; 2. All national, State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year (including the income tax paid last summer; 3. The amount paid for rent, or the rental value of any homestead occupied by the tax-payer or his family, in his own right or the right of his wife; 4; The amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, taking the average of the preceding five years. These are all the deductions that can be made.

"The income tax is a lien upon property if not paid within the time fixed by law, and the collectors are invested with full powers to take legal proceedings for distraint and collection. The proper observance of the time and manner of payment will therefore save the tax-payer much trouble."

The foregoing we copy from the New York *Post*. It is well for our people to note that if their income tax is not paid within the time fixed by law, the Collectors are invested with full powers for distraint and collection.

The Veto Message.

President Johnson deserves our thanks for again "seeking to protect, by the veto power, the rights of the people of this Union against the wicked and revolutionary acts of a few malignant and mischievous men." The veto message which we publish to-day is like the other messages of ANDREW JOHNSON, clear, calm and forcible. The object of the Radicals in passing the bill to transform the Territory of Colorado into a State is but a continuance of their display of utter contempt for the Constitution in their efforts to control the Government, for which end they have already so often outraged equity and justice. The President clearly shows that Colorado is not in a condition to exercise the functions of a sovereign state with advantage to the people of that Territory, or with justice to the country generally.

Possibly this utter recklessness of partizan legislation shows the conscious inability of the Radicals to control Congress over and above the Executive veto in other important unconstitutional measures contemplated by the disunionists of that body, in their headlong programme to control the next presidential election.

In what striking contrast is this attempt to give representation to this "vast wilderness," when eleven States are denied it. "What is most conclusive," says the *National Intelligencer*, "is its striking antagonism to the repulsive and utterly indefensible idea, that when eleven States, with many millions of white population, are excluded from representation in Congress, the trifling population of thirty thousand in some other line of latitude shall have power in one branch of Congress equal to a State having three millions of white people."

Chief Justice Chase and the Trial of Jefferson Davis.

We stated in an article a day or two since in reference to the trial of Ex-President Jefferson Davis, that Chief Justice Chase had shown an evident disposition not to preside at the trial. We had seen it stated that possibly his position as a lawyer and a politician previous to the war might be quoted against him as a Judge, as he was considered as thorough a believer in and teacher of the most ultra States rights doctrines as Mr. Davis himself. In confirmation of this fact, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of a late date furnishes some very interesting proofs which we collate from the Richmond *Dispatch*. The evidence was brought out as follows:

The Cincinnati *Commercial* was formerly the organ of Judge Chase, but declined to follow him into the Radical camp, and now sustains President Johnson. One of its correspondents, who is declared to be "a gentleman well known as one of the leading and most talented Republicans" in Ohio, has volunteered to assist the *Commercial* and has supplied it with evidence from the record to convict Judge Chase of gross inconsistency, not to say hypocrisy. We quote from the letter of this distinguished Republican the following statements:

"The *true* reason of the persistent efforts of certain politicians of the Radical school to prevent the trial of Jefferson Davis before a civil tribunal is, that such a trial would make *patent* to the public the fact that in regard to the doctrine of State rights, upon which Jefferson Davis justified secession and war against coercion by the General Government, they stand, by their *precious* record and expressed opinions, on *identically the same platform*."

"Chief Justice Chase, their great leader, together with Greeley, it is known, advised President Lincoln to let the slave States go rather than resort to armed coercion, which was in violation of the State rights' theory he had preached all his life, from the case of Jones vs. Van Zant, in McLean's reports in 1842, to the celebrated Oberlin fugitive slave rescue cases, *ex parte* Bushnell, *ex parte* Langston, in 1859, reported in Ninth Ohio State Reports, when, as Governor of Ohio, through the Attorney General, C. P. Wolcott, he prosecuted a writ of *habeas corpus* to release prisoners convicted of a violation of the fugitive slave law from the Cleveland jail, and openly declared that he would sustain by force the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio against that of the Supreme Court of the United States, even if it resulted in a collision with the General Government.

"To understand fully why the Chief Justice touches the subject of Davis's trial so gingerly, it is well to examine his record as Governor of Ohio in the Oberlin cases. The writ of *habeas corpus* had been made returnable before the judges at Columbus on the 25th of May, 1859. The day previous, May 24, an immense convention assembled at Cleveland, where a portion of the prisoners were confined in jail."

After describing the meeting, this "most talented Republican" (we like to cite good authority) proceeds to quote from a speech made to the crowd by Mr. Chase, who was then Governor of Ohio, as published the next day in the Cleveland *Herald*. Mr. Chase said:

"I do not wish to say, nor is it proper for you to say, what the decision of our court should be in the case. That is left to the court themselves to determine; it is a matter between them, the people, and God. I will only say what I have frequently said before, that as long as the State of Ohio remains as a sovereignty, and so long as I am Chief Executive, the process of her courts shall be executed. The process of the United States courts must not be slighted or resisted, but so long as I represent the sovereignty of our State I will see that the process of our State courts shall not be interfered with, but shall be *fully enforced*. * * * When I am called upon to act, I will act. [Immense applause.] * * * In concluding, he had not given utterance to *all* he wished to say, but what he had said he was willing to live by and to die by."

This speech was, of course, censured by those persons who were in favor of executing the fugitive slave law. To which censures the *Ohio State Journal*, published at Columbus, and speaking in behalf of Governor Chase, replied as follows:

"As for the carping criticism on Governor Chase, we need only say he simply declared his determination to do his duty as Executive of the State of Ohio, viz: To see the judgment of the Supreme Court executed. We have no doubt he will make good his word whenever the occasion may offer, and in whatever shape that occasion may present itself. * * * * * But if a collision is to take place, we can say with our cotemporary, *let it come*—and woe be to those who have forced it upon the outraged people of Ohio."

"Such were the means," continues our talented Republican, "taken to educate the people up to backing Governor Chase in a contemplated *armed* resistance to the Federal Government, in regard to the execution of a law that had been held to be constitutional by every department of the Government from its organization; and the Governor [Mr. Chase] *repeatedly declared*, in conversation to a former law partner of Chief Justice Swan, and other prominent citizens of Columbus, Ohio, *that he would, if necessary, resist the Federal Government by force* if the court released the prisoners. Colonel Carrington, now of the Eighteenth Infantry, the then Adjutant-General of the State, if examined under oath, would doubtless make some rich revelations as to the collection of arms and intention of holding the militia in readiness."

These revelations furnish a sufficient reason why Mr. Chase should dislike to preside at the trial of Mr. Davis. They prove that Mr. Chase was so firm a believer in the reserved rights of the States, that he declared himself *repeatedly as ready to go to war* to sustain Ohio in them.

Disabled Soldiers.

Those interested have not had a clear understanding of the resolutions passed by the Legislature for the benefit of the disabled soldiers. We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel* that the Governor has entered into a contract with the Jewett Manufacturing Company, for supplying the maimed soldiers of the State with artificial limbs. The Company are about establishing an agency in Raleigh for the manufacture of these limbs. We have heretofore announced that Governor Worth has appointed Maj. L. Garland Ryan, of Chapel Hill, to distribute the artifical limbs throughout the State.

It will be seen that these resolutions contemplate aid, not only to the soldiers themselves, but to their destitute and dependent families. The proposition does credit not only to the heart of its author, Judge Manly, but gives substantial evidence of the generosity and humanity of the State, and a feeble acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude to those who have been maimed in her defence, and themselves and families impoverished thereby.

It is to be hoped that the Chairmen of the County Courts will not be backward in transmitting, by the time designated, the information called for. We have heretofore published the resolutions, but re-publish them for the benefit of such as may have forgotten their provisions:

RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF CERTAIN DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Resolved, That the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties of this State, a majority of justices being present, are hereby authorized to levy and collect, as taxes, such amounts of money as may by them be deemed necessary for the relief of the destitute disabled soldiers of their respective counties; said money to be distributed under the direction of said court.

Resolved, That the chairman of each court of pleas and quarter sessions in the State be and he is hereby required to forward to the Governor of the State, on or before the first day of December next, a concise statement of the names and number of disabled soldiers who are citizens of their respective counties, showing the number of those who have lost legs, arms, or are otherwise disabled, in separate lists, together with a list of the destitute families or dependents of those who have died, with such other facts as may be of importance in investigating their claims to State aid: and the Governor shall report the same to the General Assembly at its next session. [*Ratified the 10th day of March, A. D.*, 1866.]

"Is Honesty the Best Policy?"

It was contended before the war, that the South paid the Federal Taxes. If the following exhibit of the gold watches listed for taxation in the Northern States is a fair illustration of the honesty with which property is listed at the North, we may well expect that the South, even in her impoverished condition, denied representation, and unrecognized as equals in the Union, will have to bear much more than her fair share of the burdens of the government. The old copy-plate axiom "Honesty is the best Policy," seems to be entirely discarded by the prosperous North, we suppose from an *honest* difference of opinion in reference to what old fogies regarded as a truism. The *Journal of Commerce* may well ask, What has become of all the Gold Watches at the North? If the question was asked what had become of these glittering time-pieces at the South, the question would be easy of solution. Many even which did not fall into the hands of relentless "bummers," were sent North close upon the heels of the surrender of the Confederate armies, to be sold in order to purchase bread.

We, however, venture the assertion, that when such articles are listed here, that the eleven unrepresented Southern States, with a larger number of their gold watches stolen from them and carried North, than are shown in the whole list of those returned for taxation in the thirty-two States and Territories now represented in Congress, and claiming, *par excellence*, to be *the* United States, will exhibit not so great an impoverishment in this particular respect, and we think that the tax-gatherer will find as many gold watches in the city of Wilmington, alone, as these officers were able to discover in all the New England States, including that moral and political Hub of the Universe—Boston.

We commend the following article and official figures from the *Journal of Commerce* to the attention of our readers:

"The question, 'What becomes of all the pins?' now sinks into insignificance beside another inquiry of more serious moment, What has become of all the gold watches? This country has been famous for these glittering time-pieces. Not a well-to-do-gentleman in any part of the land but had his gold ticker; they were an indispensable portion of a young lady's daily attire; and even beardless boys were eager to possess the coveted treasure, and could not wait for it until they came to man's estate. But, unfortunately for the happy owners of these elegant articles, the eye of the greedy tax-gatherer was caught by their glitter, and they were to be made to contribute to the national revenue. Any gold watch in use, worth less than one hundred dollars, was to be charged one dollar, and when valued at over one hundred dollars, was to pay two dollars tax per annum. At this precise moment, by a singular coincidence, a large part of the gold watches in many States disappeared from record. The sudden vanishing of so much valuable property should be a matter of public concern, and we desire to direct toward it the attention of all who are interested, in the hope of obtaining some explanation of this remarkable phenomenon. The following, from the latest official return of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, exhibits the extent of this startling loss, and may partially aid in its recovery:"

GOLD WATCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.
(*From the official returns.*)

States and Territories.	Worth less than $100	Worth more than $100
Maine	6	3
New Hampshire	33	1
Vermont	2	—
Massachusetts	38	9
Rhode Island	—	—
Connecticut	—	—
New York	885	201
New Jersey	4	—
Pennsylvania	1,146	156
Delaware	—	—
Maryland	883	91
Virginia (West)	167	32
Kentucky	297	36
Tennessee	162	77
Ohio	46	—
Indiana	220	56
Illinois	4	—
Michigan	1	—
Wisconsin	—	—
Iowa	—	—
Minnesota	—	—
Missouri	1,549	320
Kansas	—	—
California	857	211
Oregon	298	28
Nevada	—	—
Colorado	—	—
Nebraska	19	2
Utah	—	—
Washington	2	—
New Mexico	35	39
Montana	—	—
Total	6,654	1,242

Thus we have only 7,896 gold watches left, out of all the thousands which were owned before the war; and some States have not a single specimen. Rhode Island, the home of the wealthy Senator Sprague, has not one of the yellow treasures, even of the most inferior description.—Connecticut has not one, and her late patriotic Governor, it is fair to infer, sports only a silver bull's-eye of the antique pattern. And Wisconsin? Iowa? Minnesota? and the other blanks? Alas? we have no answer. Vermont has two, but they are worth less than one hundred dollars.—Only two gold watches of any description in all Vermont! In Michigan there is one. Who is the fortunate man? Will not some Historical Society in that bereft commonwealth give us the name of this fortunate gentleman who still retains his yellow time-piece? Strange to say, Missouri heads the list and has been the least "spoiled" by the threatening tax-gatherer.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT.—The Fayetteville *News* of the 15th inst. says:

Superior Court is in session this week, his Hon. Judge Buxton presiding. N. McKay, Esq., of Harnett, Solicitor. We know of no cases of importance besides that of Jno. C. McIlheny charged by the State with the murder of Wm. Lane. We learn in that case the solicitor will be assisted in the prosecution by Judge Person, and the defence be conducted by Col. Robert Strange. The case will be tried on Thursday.

We learn that the trial of the above case has been postponed until the next term of the Superior Court, which meets in Fayetteville in the month of November next.

The Burning of Columbia.

The Columbia (S. C.) correspondent of the New York *Post* forwards an affidavit made by Wm. B. Nash, "setting forth that he saw the South Carolina depot building burning before General Sherman's army entered the city. He also saw cotton burning, and saw corpses of persons killed by explosions at the depot."

Commenting on this act of a nameless scribbler, and this affidavit of an unknown person, to controvert the statements of Wade Hampton, the New York *News* says that "there is not in all America an intelligent and unprejudiced man or woman who will not believe Wade Hampton's declaration, whatever it may be, though it should be controverted by the sworn statement of every pensioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and confirmed by the endorsement of every radical in America."

The Case of Willis P. Moore, of Robeson.

We have been favored with a copy of the findings and acquital of Mr. Willis P. Moore, who, it will be remembered, was arraigned before a Military Commission in this city in March last. The findings of the Commission in this case will be gratifying to our people.

The official order is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, North Carolina, May 5, 1866.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL Orders No. 64.

1. Before a Military Commission which convened at Wilmington, North Carolina, March 20, 1866, pursuant to Special Orders No. 4, dated Headquarters, Department of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, January 4, 1866, and of which Captain Charles Whitney, 37th U. S. C. T. is President, was arraigned and tried Willis P. Moore, citizen.

Charge—Murder—Specification—"That Willis P. Moore, citizen of Robeson county, State of North Carolina, on or about the 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1865, feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder one Wesley Moore, a colored citizen.

Finding.—The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Willis P. Moore—of the specification to the charge—"*Guilty*"—except the words "feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought," and "murder," but attaches *no criminality*.

Of the Charge—"*Not guilty*."

And the Commission does therefore acquit the prisoner, Willis P. Moore, a citizen of Robeson county, North Carolina.

2. The proceedings, findings and acquittal in the foregoing case of Willis P. Moore, are approved and confirmed. The prisoner will be released from confinement.

By order of Brevet Major General RUGER.

Official: J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

JAMES ANDERSON, Lt. A. D. C. & Act. A. A. G.

National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Treasury in reply to interogatories, says: "I consider 'depositing money by National Banks with private bankers, bearing interest and payable on call,' a violation of the twenty-ninth section of the currency act, when such deposit exceeds one-tenth part of the capital of the bank making such deposit. We mention this decision only as a matter of general information. National Banks in this State find other uses for their money than depositing them with private banks, and private bankers have as little use for them.

For the Journal.
NORTH CAROLINA, May, 1866.

MESSRS. ENGLEHARD & KO.:

Surs;—After looking for a reply from you for a konsiderable time, I hav at last koncluded that you do not inten ritin; an I now seat myself tu giv you a lecturin for not doin so.

As it is karacteristic uv a good Union luver to defen the laws an acshons uv his kuntry from politikal speckulations, it alone will be the theam uv this letter. The Sivil rites bil, one uv the late laws passed by our able kongressmen in Washington, is a glorious insitution; we ort tu be so grateful tu Mr. Stevens & Ko. for their disinterested kindness in showing us to be on ekwality with the nigger, who is our superior in inteleck, energy, and everything that is honorable and good. I think we ort tu offer up resolutions uv thanks tu the Ko. for so doin.

And, Messers. Editurs, when can we repay so grate a det uv gratitute tu our Northern frends, as we ort, for suppressin the rebelion in which we hav just benn ingaged? We cannot in words say-when; tho I think at the rates uv the eternal revenu, and other tacks, sum uv there insashiable pockets ort tu be filled in a short time.

And if the rebelion had not benn suppressed we wud hav benn denide the exkwisite plesure uv havin nigger buros; and they are sutch elegant furniture, no person shud be without them. I hav never yet had, nor seen one; tho I suppose they will hold any artikle uv clothin that can be menshuned. I du hope the Northern kabinet makers will be so konsiderate as tu sell sum uv them tu we ex-rebels, and if we cannot rase funds enuf on cotton tu pay for them, we will ship a cargo uv niggers unbeknowin tu them, down to Cuby, by our Northern frends, who will there dispose uv them for half the cash sekured.

And, Surs, if we were not in the Union, the niggers wud not hav horses tu copplane uv bein stolen tu the agents uv these buros, who are almost indispensible in sutch cases. Again, "Union is strength," for Mr. Clay sed so, and to prove it, I will giv an illustrashun: If several horse theaves unite and kombine there strength (which is Union) they can lift and carry off a stall with its stead, and perhaps the nigger tu, if he is in the stall, who they then deliver tu Pluto & Ko.

This, Messurs Editurs, is not a helthy klime for returned nigger soldjers, as they are often found suspended in some remote region uv the woods; and I hav herd uv two fitin ontil each killed the other, which shows the demoralizing influences uv kamp-life. The cause uv this sooicide is supposed tu be *ennui* uv life, tho it seems tu me after facin rebel batteries as they did, they wud kling tu life, as man klings tu wife.

I presume I would be konsidered by sum, as a misloyal person, but as literary karacters speak and rite whatever there opinion dicktates, no one will trubble him or herself with such a thort; an as these are freedmen times the *Habeus Corpus* rit wud be suspended with, were I one, which is ironikle tu say.

Messers. Editurs, I ask with the universal voice uv the ex-rebels: what will be dun with the kinky-heds nex? Only a short time will revele to us the kode uv laws that are tu be passed consernin them, which are onknown by all excep the Radikles, who I suppose will konstruct a Radikle uv him, which I presume wud so ameliorate his kondition, that he wud becum a kongressman be4 long. It is the supposed case by meny, that the agents uv these buros are konnected to Mr. Stevens & Ko. thru the ties uv relashunship, as they are all pashunately fond uv femails uv "African scent." Tu see them promenadin with the a4sed femails so affecshunately, one wud suppose they were bride and grume on the huny-mune ture.

As Editurs du not appreshiate long letters, I will 4thwith cut this off; hopin tu receive a speady response I am as ever,

Your respectful frend,
NED GRABS.

P. S. Since ritin the above, I hav heard uv a nigger luseing his buro; I hope I will be so sucksessful as to find it; if so, it will be onkonstitutional for him to cum after it, as sum katastrophe might befall him.

Yours,
N. G.

The Notes of National Banks—Liability of Government for their Redemption, &c.

The following letter and the decisions it contains is peculiarly interesting at this time, when the public is turning a suspicious eye upon the national banks and all that relates to them:

"TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, "WASHINGTON, May 16, 1866.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant has just now been received.

"You ask to what extent the Government is liable for the redemption of the notes of the national banks.

"I answer to the full nominal face value of every note issued by the Comptroller of the Currency to a bank, and by the bank put into circulation.

"You ask, 'Should the bank deposit with the United States Treasurer to secure the circulating notes with the banks depositing them be inadequate to the redemption of the notes of the bank, by reason of the decline of the securities deposited, is the Government bound to redeem the notes at par?' The 47th section of the national currency act not only gives the right to forfeit all the securities held for any deficiency, but the Government has a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of a defaulting bank. I therefore answer this question affirmatively.

"You ask again, 'Could the absolute failing of a national bank impair the value of the circulating notes of the bank making such failure?' I answer, no. On the contrary, the notes of a national bank that has failed are rather better than those of a bank in good standing, if away from the business marts or commercial centres of the country; for the reason that the Treasurer of the United States becomes the cashier of such defaulting bank, and will, through his assistants and all other Government officers, redeem such circulation.

"You ask, fourth, 'Are the notes of the United States Treasury, beyond the fact of their being legal tenders, a greater security to the holders than the currency of the national banks.'

"The United States legal-tender notes afford no greater security to the holder than the notes of national banks. The only real difference between the two is that while the latter are only a legal-tender from and to the Government the former are such legal-tender from and to all parties, whether municipalities, corporations or individuals.

"Very respectfully yours,
"F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

"R. E. Daniel, Esq., Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Memphis, Tennessee."

AN IMPORTANT ACT.

An Act to Extend the Time Allowed to Widows to Enter their Dissent to the Last Will and Testament of their Husbands.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the widows of all testators whose last wills and testaments have been admitted to probate in this State since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, whose real estate has not been sold, be, and they are hereby allowed, six months from and after the ratification of this act, to enter their dissent to the same.

Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the widow shall dissent from the last will and testament of her husband, as provided in the foregoing section, she shall be entitled to the same rights of dower as if her husband had died intestate: *Provided*, That no widow shall be entitled to the provisions of this act where the estate of her husband has been finally settled.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 22d day of February, A. D, 1866.

S. F. PHILLIPS, Speaker of the House of Commons.
THOMAS SETTLE, Speaker of the Senate.

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Provisions of the Bill As Approved by the President.

The President having approved the bill passed by Congress amending an act relating to the habeas corpus, and regulating judicial procedings in certain cases, and approved in March, 1863, it is therefore a law.

It provides that every search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, or any acts done, or omitted to be done, during the rebellion by an officer or person under and by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or by any military officer of the United States holding the command of the department, district or place, wherein such seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment was made, done or omitted to be done, either by the person or officer to whom the order was addressed, or for whom it was intended, or by any other person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be held and are hereby declared to come within the purview of the fourth and fifth sections of the said act of March 3, 1863, for all the purposes of defense, transfer, appeal or limitation provided therein. But no such order shall by force of this act or the act to which this is an amendment be a defense to any suit or action for any act done or omitted to be done after the passage of this act. When the said order is in writing, it shall be sufficient to produce in evidence the original, with proof of its authenticity, or a certified copy of the same; or if sent by telegraph, the production of the telegram purporting to emanate from such military officer shall be *prima facie* evidence of its authenticity; or if the original of such order or telegram is lost or cannot be produced, secondary evidence thereof shall be admissible as in other cases. The right of removal from the State court into the Circuit Court of the United States may be exercised after the appearance of the defendant and the filing of his plea or other defense in said court at any term of said court subsequent to the term when the appearance is entered, and before a jury is empannelled to try the same. But nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of such removal after final judgment in the State court, nor shall it be necessary in the State court to offer or give surety for the filing of copies in the United States Circuit Court. But on the filing of the petitions, verified as provided in said fifth section, the further proceedings in the State court shall cease, and not be resumed until a certificate, under the seal of the said Circuit Court of the United States, stating that the petitioner has failed to file copies in the said Circuit Court at the next term is produced.

If the State court shall, notwithstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of a case to the Circuit Court, proceed further in said cause or prosecution before said certificate is produced, then in that case all such further proceedings shall be void and of no effect; and all parties, judges, officers and other persons, thenceforth proceeding thereunder, or by color thereof, shall be liable in damages therefor to the parties aggrieved, to be recovered by an action in a court of the State having proper jurisdiction, or in a Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such further proceedings may have been had, or where the party, officer, or other persons offending shall be found, and upon a recovery of damages in either court the party who is plaintiff shall be entitled to double costs.

It is made the duty of the clerk of the State court to furnish copies of the papers and files in the case to the parties so petitioning for the removal, and upon the refusal or neglect of the clerk to furnish such copies, the said party may docket the case in the Circuit Court of the United States, and thereupon said Circuit Court shall have jurisdiction therein, and may, upon proof of such refusal or neglect of the clerk of the State court, and upon reasonable notice being given to the plaintiff requiring him to file a declaration or petition therein, and upon his default may order a nonsuit and dismiss the case at the costs of the plaintiff, which dismissal shall be a bar to any further suit touching the matter in controversy.

A Queer Will.

A SHORT time since Mr. William Dunlop, of Gairbraid, Colburn township, C. W. departed this life, leaving the following as his last will and testament. It is now being contested in chancery in the district of Huron, on the ground that its author was insane.

"In the name of God, Amen, I. William Dunlop, of Gairbraid, in the township of Colburne, and district of Huron, Western Canada, Esquire, being in sound health, and my mind just as usual, which my friends, who flatter me, say is no great shakes at the best of times, do make this my last will and testament, as follows: Revoking, of course, all former wills, I leave the property I may die possessed of, to my sisters Ellen Boyle Story and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop, the former because she is married to a minister who (God help him!) she henpecks; the latter because she is married to nobody, nor is the likely to be, for she is an old maid, and not market ripe; and also, I leave them and their heirs my share of the stock and impliments on the farm; provided, always that the inclosure around my brother's grave be reserved; and if either of them should die without issue, then the other to inherit the whole. I leave to my sister-in-law, Louisa Dunlop, all my share of the household furniture and such traps, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned. I leave my silver tankard to the eldest son of old John, as the representative of the family; I would have left it to old John himself, but he would melt it down to make temperance medals, and that would be sacrilege; however, I leave my big horn snuff box to him—he can only make temperance horn spoons with that. I leave my sister Jenny my Bible, formerly the property of my great-grandmother, Bertha Hamilton, of Woodhall, and when she knows as much of the spirit of it as she does of the letter, she will be another Christain than she is. I also leave my late brother's watch to my brother Sandy, exhorting him at the same time to give up whiggery, radicalism, and all other sins that do most easily beset him. I leave my brother Allen my big silver snuff box, as I am informed that he is rather a decent Christain, with a swag belly and jolly face. I leave Parson Chevassie (Maggie's husband) the small box I got from the Sarnia militia, as a small token of my gratitude for the service he has done the family in taking a sister that no man of taste would have taken. I leave John Cadeef a silver teapot, to the end that he may drink tea therefrom, to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife. I leave my books to my brother Andrew, because he has been so long a jangely walloh, that he may learn to read with them. I give my silver cup, with a sovererign in it, to my sister, Janet Graham Dunlop, because she is an old maid and pious, and therefore will necessarily take to horning, and also my granny's snuff shell, as it looks decent to see an old woman taking snuff. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed) W. DUNLOP.

The London *Times* closes an article on the American negroes as follows:

"*Their place, there is no denying it, is service and submission. A law of nature we cannot alterr, and the best thing their friends can do for them is to find out the position and occupation that fit their quality the best, and advise them to accept them cheerfully.*"

Thad. Stevens don't think so. He conceives their place to be a far more affectionate and intimate one, if his faith corresponds with his practice.

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, in this city, on the 16th inst., by Rev. R. E. Terry, Mr. WM. L. PITTS, to Miss LAURA, daughter of N. N. Nixon, Esq., all of this city.

In this city, on the 16th inst., by Rev. R. Grant, Mr. SYLVESTER E. S. BURROWS to Miss ELIZA JANE HILL.

In this town, on the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Northrop, pastor of St. Thomas' (Catholic) Church, Mr. EDWARD B. DUDLEY to Miss E. T., second daughter of Mr. John G. Bauman, all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. Blount Cheshire, D. D., JOHN T. GREGORY, Esq., (formerly Adjutant 12th N. C. Infantry,) to Miss ELLA, daughter of E. T. Clarke, Esq., all of Halifax county.

DIED,

At Chapel Hill, N. C., on the 12th instant, Dr. J. W. GREENHOW, late Surgeon of the Confederate States Navy.

Fell asleep in Jesus, at his residence, near Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., on the 13th of May, BENJAMIN H. COVINGTON.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."